



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 22, 1912.

CONDEMNS CHARTER AMENDMENT No. 34.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE AND TAILORS.

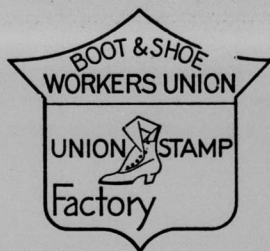
THE CHURCH AS A RELIGIOUS FARCE.

THE AMERICAN THANKSGIVING DAY.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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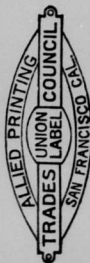


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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1912.

No. 41

## Condemns Charter Amendment No. 34

At the regular meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night, upon recommendation of the Law and Legislative Committee, and after a through discussion, charter amendment No. 34, relating to the granting of franchises to street railways and other public utilities, and providing for the surrender and the re-settlement of franchises and rights now held by persons, companies and corporations operating in the City and County of San Francisco, was vigorously condemned. The reasons for the disapproval, briefly, are as follows:

First—It is unsafe to confide in any Board of Supervisors the great powers given in this amendment to grant original franchises without at the same time providing for a corresponding increase of control by the people over those powers by means of a compulsory referendum. There should have been a limit so as to exempt small and insignificant grants, and there should have been embodied in this amendment a provision that every ordinance granting a new franchise must be submitted to the voters. The expedient of a general ordinance or franchise code to be so submitted is not a satisfactory substitute for several reasons: First: It is not possible in such general ordinance to foresee and provide for all important future contingencies and circumstances. Second: After the adoption of such general ordinance the people's control becomes precarious and difficult to exert. Third: Our experience with the optional referendum under the charter does not warrant the hope that it will be used more frequently in the future than in the past. And, Fourth: The optional referendum is surrounded with such handicaps in regard to the holding of elections that even when the Mayor or six Supervisors may be desirous of submitting questions to the people it becomes impossible to do so.

Second—The general ordinance herein referred to may have some of its important provisions nullified by the courts. For it must be conceded that the conditions we now embody in this amendment will, if it is adopted, control the conditions possible for us to embody in the general ordinance. This amendment, once a part of the charter, becomes the measure of the power of both the Board of Supervisors and the people. Thus, if any condition imposed by the general ordinance or by a particular franchise is considered to be in conflict with the charter provisions, a Court will declare such condition null and void. The grantee may thus avoid such a condition at any time without forfeiting the franchise or becoming subject to penalties as the case may be. The question to be determined by a Court will not be, Did the grantee agree to a specific condition, and has there been a breach committed? But the question will be, Did the city under its fundamental law have the power to prescribe such condition?

Third—This charter amendment is not a mere enabling act con-

taining a number of general principles, as its proponents affirm. It is more than that. It not only circumscribes, defines and limits certain powers conferred upon the city, but, most important of all, it embodies a well-defined financial arrangement to secure certain well-defined financial results. And, if this amendment is adopted, no franchise or re-adjustment of existing franchise rights can be made by the city without strictly observing this financial arrangement. Not only are all investments that the investor or a Court may deem to be legitimate and judicious to be paid for at a profit, but the city must assume the payment of all obsolete investments and watered securities as well, if it proposes to buy out the utility before the franchise period expires. The amortization of invested capital out of earnings cannot be interfered with by the city, once agreed upon. As a result, the city may find it even more difficult than under existing charter provisions to gradually acquire and operate its public utilities.

Fourth—The provisions relating to the hours of labor were considered with great haste and fixed with little knowledge of conditions actually existing. There was no opportunity for employees of various utilities to be consulted. Some of the provisions are too strict, for example the provision relating to overtime. Certain classes of employees are now receiving double pay for overtime. This amendment reduces such pay to time and one-half. Some trades also have a working day of eight hours to be completed within nine. The proposed general ordinance may, although it is not hereby conceded, cure some of the defects relating to working hours; but with regard to pay for overtime, it would be impossible to provide for a different or higher rate than the one embodied in this amendment. Hence, the labor provisions are not satisfactory or susceptible of being made satisfactory under this charter amendment.

Fifth—A re-settlement with the United Railroads along the lines proposed in this amendment will not be of benefit to this city. The present earnings of the United Railroads would not cover the amount required for the amortization of its inflated capitalization. That capitalization would have to be increased to furnish the means for extensions and to improve the service. Thus the chances of amortizing the capitalization within the prescribed periods of twenty and forty years would go a-glimmering. And as this amendment provides for this arrangement to continue for more than forty years, this result must have been foreseen and accords with the facts. Hence, it becomes impossible to even hope that the city under this plan would ever come any nearer than it now is of falling heir to its franchise rights and property, namely, seventeen years from now when the most valuable part of the system would come to the city for nothing.



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Pay \$2 a Week



### AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

A Brief History of the Volunteer Fire Department of San Francisco and of the Exempt Fire Company.

By Richard Caverly.  
No. 5.

#### Heroism of the Exempts.

On November 13, 1889, at 8 o'clock, the members of the Exempt Company formed at their headquarters on Burnham Place, 200 strong, headed by a drum corps marched along Kearny street to Post, and up that street to the First Congregational Church, on the corner of Mason.

Upon arriving at the church they filed into the edifice and took seats in the front pews, which had been reserved for them. The other seats in the church were already occupied by several hundred friends of the Exempt Company, the occasion being the delivery of a lecture by the Rev. C. D. Barrow on the subject of "Heroism." The receipts were for the benefit of the cemetery fund of the Exempt Company.

A few simple decorations had been placed about the pulpit for the occasion. Over the organ front were two well-worn flags crossed, one belonging to Liberty Hose and the other was a relic of the days of old Monumental Engine. On either side of the platform were the banners of the Exempts. Chief Scannell was in a prominent position, beside several other prominent fire veterans of early history. Geo. T. Bohen introduced Dr. Barrows. The speaker began by referring in glowing terms to the men who had risked their lives and limbs to preserve the homes of our city when it was in its infancy.

"The firemen of those times were men whose usefulness marked them out. They were brave

and loyal to the core. With the advance of years the Exempts are being depleted by death, but," said the speaker, "their names and the records of their deeds can never die."

"The hearts of the heroes may be exempt from active work, but they are not exempt from the hearts of the citizens of San Francisco."

Dr. Barrows then proceeded to tell several stories, illustrative of the worth and the heroism of the firemen of the days gone by. He said: "In the ranks of the Exempts were men who had grown up with the city. They are our most reputable citizens—men who have risked their lives to preserve, not only their own homes, but the homes of others, in the days when the Pacific Coast had not been connected with the East by bands of iron.

"True heroism," said Dr. Barrows, "was exemplified by their acts. Heroism touches the highest and holiest faculties a man possesses. When danger approaches, the true man nerves himself to meet it and he keeps time in his heart with the great principles of truth, fidelity and purity and is a hero in every sense of the word."

The Exempts were a band of heroes, who stood together for preservation of life and property.

"It was proved by their acts that heroism can be found outside of the field of battle. A hero may often be found in the piping time of peace, and history can point to many such heroes. So it was with the Exempt firemen. Without proper apparatus or facilities they fought the dreaded fire fiend and preserved the city, although it was well nigh destroyed on several occasions. Did not old Empire Engine show the world what men could do on that memorable 4th of May?

"The brave firemen proved that the most implicit confidence could be placed in them after they had preserved the city. Again, remember the work of Monumental Engine on the 22nd of June, 1857.

"Gradually the old buildings of the city have been replaced by structures better able to withstand the fierce flames, and now we have this grand city, the pride of our Western civilization. There should be a monument erected to the memory of the gallant men who formed our early fire department. Look at the lesson in their record.

"Since 1860 the Exempts have cared for four score widows at an outlay of \$165,000, and have spent \$45,000 for sick members.

"Wherever the story of civilization, of heroism, is told, there, in letters in gold, will be written the history of the San Francisco Fire Department."

#### Money of No Value.

In 1854 the Pennsylvania 12 ordered a new engine, with which they intended to compete with Monumental 6, who had about the same time ordered a very handsome engine from Baltimore.

The Pennsylvania sent \$5000, and gave their order afterwards; afterwards, thinking they had not sent sufficient money to purchase as superior an engine as they wished to have, they forwarded a further sum.

The honest and economical manufacturer, already puzzled how to lay out \$5000 on the engine he was constructing, applied for information as to what he was to do with the now enormous sum, and alleging his inability to put work upon the engine to the value of the second installment.

"Convert it into silver or gold and stick it anywhere," replied the members.

And yet these men were a volunteer association in a country where the rudest laborer was better recompensed by the hour than in some countries by the day, giving their time for the advantage of their fellow citizens, and often risking their lives and limbs in the service of the city.

In building and furniture, too, many of the companies were often lavish. The Sansome Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 possessed a lot on Montgomery street between Jackson and Pacific, which in 1854 was valued at \$15,000, and they spent \$24,000 in building a house for their truck. The front of the building was carved

stone, two stories in height, forming a handsome edifice. The furniture cost \$5000. Thus, their property was worth \$44,000, besides a very large and valuable library.

#### Complete List of Chief Engineers.

The following is a list of chief engineers who served in the volunteer department, from its organization in 1850, to its close in 1866: Frederick D. Kohler, from January 28, 1850, until November 3, 1851. F. E. R. Whitney then served two weeks, but resigned in consequence of sickness. George H. Hossefrass, two terms, from December 6, 1851, to December 5, 1853; Charles P. Duane, two terms, from December 5, 1853, to December 3, 1855; James E. Nuttman, one term, until December 1, 1856; F. E. R. Whitney, two terms, until December 6, 1858; John C. Law, December 6, 1858, whose election was declared illegal by the Supreme Court, and Whitney was made chief, serving until December 3, 1860; David Scannell, from December 3, 1860, until December 3, 1866, when the paid fire department was adopted, when Whitney became its first chief.

#### The Last Foremen.

The foremen of the various companies of the volunteer department, when they were mustered out in 1866, were as follows: Broderick Engine No. 1, Robert Howard, foreman; Manhattan Engine No. 2, A. C. Imbrie, foreman; Howard Engine No. 3, H. W. Bruckes, foreman; California Engine No. 4, J. N. Cody, foreman; Knickerbocker Engine No. 5, William B. Fairman, foreman; Monumental Engine No. 6, John Durkee, foreman; Volunteer Engine No. 7, Denis Manning, foreman; Vigilant Engine No. 9, Daniel T. Brown, Jr., foreman; Crescent Engine No. 10, Charles McCann, foreman; Columbia No. 11, Henry J. Hussey, foreman; Pennsylvania Engine No. 12, John Robbins, foreman; Young America Engine No. 13, I. N. Deniston, foreman; Tiger Engine No. 14, M. G. Searing, foreman; St. Francis Hook and Ladder No. 1, Mark Harris, foreman; Lafayette Hook and Ladder No. 2, Paulin Huant, foreman; Independent Hook and Ladder No. 3, F. Roskamp, foreman; Washington Hose No. 1, James S. Allen, foreman; Liberty Hose No. 2, John W. Holmes, foreman; Hayes Valley Hose No. 3, Henry Schroeder, foreman; Eureka Hose No. 4, W. J. Dolan, assistant foreman.

There were several independent companies which did not belong to the regular volunteer department, but did good fire duty, but owing to political reasons were never admitted to the department. Among them were West End Engine, John Mulholland, foreman; Hayes Valley Hose; Rincon Hose, William H. Spencer, foreman.

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# THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE AND THE TAILORS

For more than two months Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 2 endeavored to arrange a conference with the Retail Clothiers' Association in order that an understanding might be had concerning hours and wages of bushelmen, but all to no avail.

After exhausting every means at their command to gain a conference in order that the controversy might be peaceably adjusted, the union last Friday withdrew its members from the establishments refusing to comply with the reasonable regulations required.

Four firms had signed agreements with the union binding themselves to pay the \$22.50 per week asked, whereupon the Citizens' Alliance came upon the scene with pickets patrolling back and forth in front of the fair establishments, wearing red badges, and endeavoring to lead the public to believe that the stores were unfair to labor. These pickets called out that the establishment was "unfair to the public." One of their number was arrested and charged with misrepresentation. The case was tried before Police Judge Sullivan, who found the defendant guilty. The judge ruled that the pickets could announce that the establishment was "unfair to the Citizens' Alliance," but that they had no legal right to represent the public, and that the defendant was, therefore, misrepresenting when he called out that the store was "unfair to the public."

To offset the tactics of the Citizens' Alliance the union posted pickets in front of the union stores to inform the passing public that the place was fair to organized labor.

The tailors, in the meantime, were picketing the stores which had refused to pay a living wage to their employees, and are determined to carry the fight to a successful conclusion. Two establishments have deserted the Clothiers' Association during the week and signed up with the tailors.

A feature connected with this controversy which should not be lost sight of is the fact that the Citizens' Alliance stock in trade has been its persistent cry that picketing was an "un-American" doctrine. It seems, however, that they care nothing for principle and will even place themselves in ridiculous contradictions if by so doing labor may be injured.

The duty of every trade unionist in this fight is to stand loyally

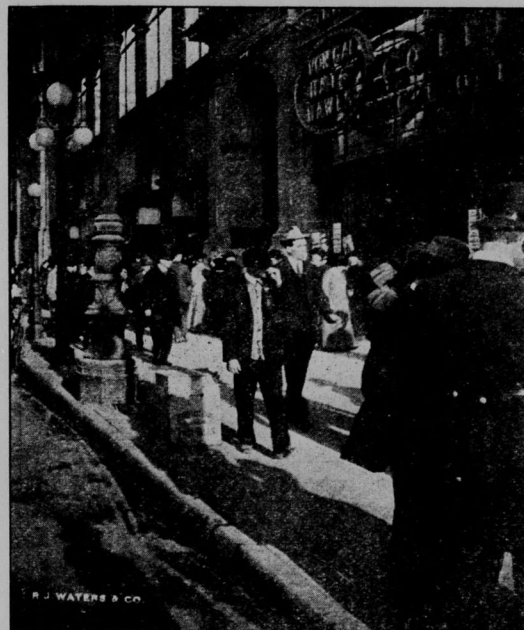
by those who stand by them. The stores picketed by the Citizens' Alliance are fair to organized labor and should receive the patronage of union men and their families. Be sure to caution the women of your family to be doubly careful in this emergency in order that their patronage may be bestowed upon those who rightly deserve it.

The Citizens' Alliance and the Retail Clothiers' Association are spending large sums of money in their efforts to induce fair employers in this line to dispense with their union help and conduct their stores along open-shop lines. They are offering more wages to non-unionists than the scale submitted by the union as well as paying to pickets in the neighborhood of \$150 per day.

The union men and women of this city can not afford to allow these merchants to be coerced by the greedy minions of the Citizens' Alliance. There is but one way to prevent these greedy mortals from accomplishing their purpose, and that is by patronizing the fair stores. They are:

The Clarion, S. N. Wood Co., Pragers', Thos. Davis, Carroll & Tilton, Barney Frankel and Sutter Clothes Shop.

R e m e m b e r  
these stores, in that  
direction your duty  
lies.



## CITIZENS' ALLIANCE PICKETING THE CLARION.

## A PLAIN STATEMENT

[illegible]



**THE CHURCH AS A RELIGIOUS FORCE.**

By Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Is the church losing its grip upon the life of the nation? Look at a few figures. In 1800 only 7 persons out of every 100 of the total population in this country were members of the church. In 1850 there were 15 to every 100; in 1870, 17; in 1880, 20; in 1890, 22; in 1900, 24; in 1910, 24. There seems to be a crisis on just now. The increase in the population in the United States from 1900 to 1910 was 21 per cent. The increase in the church membership from 1900 to 1910 was also 21 per cent. What will the next decade show? It is rather unsafe to prophesy. But more and more it is becoming apparent that great movements of reform and reconstruction are seeking a home and center about which they may organize and unify themselves, and there is none other like the church if the church will only take them.

There are some people who are insisting that there is today a conflict between religion and the church. However that may be this much is certain, to quote Bishop Williams of the Protestant Episcopal Church:

"The church cannot re-make religion, it cannot shrink it into the old convenient and conventional type, cannot crowd it back again into the old doctrinal and ecclesiastical forms. Religion made the church in the first place, and it must re-make it today—re-make it into the natural and hospitable home of all that is best and highest in our modern life and world."

These are strong words, and they come from an eminent authority. They are not by any means pessimistic, but they show the stirring of a strong man's blood in his hope for the realization of a splendid dream of what the church may become. The Church of Jesus Christ was ordained of God and it will ultimately triumph. It may not in its present form, for the church has changed outwardly many times since it was first given to us. In essentials it has remained the same, but in organization and in activities it has constantly been modified to meet the demands of the age.

The church was not created by priests and ministers. So far as the human side is concerned it grew out of the naturally religious instincts of the people. The persistence of religious institutions shows that they are factors of importance in the life of the community. For many the church is the most powerful of all agents of social control. Its place among social institutions is unique. From this standpoint alone the best interests of society will be better served by strengthening the church instead of battering it down. As a matter of fact the church does its best work in the realm of idealism.

Josh Billings once said: "Before you can have an honest horse race you must have an honest human race." There seems to be much horse sense in this expression. Before it is possible to have an ideal social system we must have ideal men. It is the chief business of the church to develop such men—men with muscle and mind and morals, men who will fight for the right and a square deal. Those who believe in the general proposition that it is better to have strong men than weak, educated men instead of ignorant, good men instead of bad, might well sincerely stand back of the church in the work that it is trying to do.

Sometimes men say: "I believe in religion but I do not believe in the church." It is impossible to have real religion without organization. Not necessarily the form of organization we have in the church today, but some kind of organization must result from religion, for true religion, is a social force. No man can be religious alone. There must be a God and a neighbor. The church is man's expression of his religious life and instincts. It is the organization which he has formed to permit him to serve best. True religion means service. It is the business of the church to save not itself but the world, for it is

only as the church is willing to lose its life that it will find it again among the masses.

After all it must be confessed that the fundamental cause of distress and injustice is sin, and the church as a religious force is fighting sin; so that when a preacher denounces sin wherever he sees it—the sin of the employer as well as the sin of the employee—he is helping to improve social conditions. The church has its greatest mission in the spiritual salvation of mankind, and this must be given the greatest emphasis. No other society is today doing more than the church, even in the matter of social service. Some years ago a well-known preacher in New York, becoming impatient with the church, rented a large hall and later a theatre, and for two years he denounced the church, seeking relationships with those who he thought were doing more than the church in the emancipation of the people. At the end of this period he returned with the statement that however the church may have failed no other agency is doing more to help mankind.

**CHARGE ILLEGAL USE OF LABEL.**

Warren G. Kellow, of the firm of Kaestner, Kellow & Brown, printers, 147 South Main street, Los Angeles, was arrested Saturday morning on a complaint sworn to by George Stein, president of the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council, in which it is alleged that said firm is guilty of fraudulently using the union label of the printers' organization on posters used to advertise one of the candidates during the recent election.

On Thursday, October 17th, word was received by the officers of the Printing Trades Council that a label had been obtained in some manner by the non-union firm of Kaestner, Kellow & Brown, and that they had used it on a job of printing. The president and secretary of the council paid a visit to the office in question and saw the union label on printed matter piled on the counter ready to be sent out. They immediately took the matter up with the union's attorneys Oscar and Charles Winburn, and the case was placed in the hands of City Prosecutor Nimmo, who prepared the complaint and the arrest followed.

Kellow was released on his own recognizance and the case has been set for trial some time during the week of November 18th.

**HOW THE BIG ONES VOTE.**

The following is the number of votes that some of the big organizations are entitled to in the A. F. of L. convention:

United Mine Workers, 2670; Carpenters, 1923; Machinists, 598; Ladies' Garment Workers, 584; Typographical Union, 547; Western Federation of Miners, 506; Iron Molders, 500; Musicians, 500; Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders, 476; United Garment Workers, 464; United Brewery Workers, 450; Cigar Makers, 415; Teamsters, 415; Street Railway Employees, 402; Boot and Shoe Workers, 333; Barbers, 299; Railway Carmen, 287; Plumbers, 260; Railway Telegraphers, 250.

**CIGAR MAKERS GET RAISE.**

International President George W. Perkins reports that the local union of cigar makers at New Westminster, B. C., has been granted an increase of \$1 per 1000 on all jobs. The cigar makers in that section of the country are being universally successful in securing advances in wages.

There's nothing so becomes a man as modest stillness and humility.—Shakespeare.

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**INDIANAPOLIS TRIAL.**

The trial at Indianapolis is dragging along, the prosecution presenting its side of the case in a more or less sensational way during the past week. Testimony has been introduced to the effect that the executive board of the iron workers knew that dynamiting was going on.

A witness named Dugan, former treasurer of a local union, testified that shortly after a building in Detroit was dynamited in June, 1907, the union officials held a caucus over the election of officers. At that time, the witness said, Herbert S. Hockin announced he had lost his position on account of having induced Ortie E. McManigal to blow up the Detroit job.

"Hockin said that because of this he ought to be given a place on the executive board," said Dugan. "He said he was going to make his campaign for office on the strength of the Detroit Dugan said President Ryan and ten others were present at the time.

While J. J. McNamara was in jail in Los Angeles and before he pleaded guilty an effort was made by iron workers in Indianapolis to buy certain papers, testified Mrs. Mary E. Carroll. Mrs. Carroll said Fred Sherman, an iron workers' business agent, offered her \$100 to procure a receipt in the possession of Dugan. Mrs. Carroll

said on promise of getting \$100 for the paper she went to Dugan's home and attempted to induce Mrs. Dugan to give it up, but she refused.

When the defense has an inning it is probable that some of the things which now seem so plausible will present a different appearance.

**WEALTH AND ANARCHY.**

At Washington, Dr. Samuel Woodrow, pastor of the First Congregational Church, and cousin of President-elect Wilson, preached a sermon last Sunday on "Social Unrest," in which he said in part: "A young man in New York inherited recently \$65,000,000, for which he had toiled not, neither did he spin. His father had not toiled or spun. This young man, if placed on his own resources, could not make \$5 a week.

"I tell you that such sights as these cause more anarchists than all the radical street speeches that ever were made. Statistics show that 70 per cent of all the wealth in the country is in the hands of 5 per cent of the people.

"It would be much better if Rockefeller and Carnegie, instead of giving millions to found libraries and great charities, had given people, by just wages and moderate prices for the necessities of life, the opportunity to earn the power to build their own libraries."

# UNION MEN ATTENTION!

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**Patronize Those That Support Labor**  
**WE DO!**

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# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth Street  
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1912.

The world's infectious; few bring back at eve Immaculate, the manners of the morn. Something we thought is blotted; we resolved, Is shaken; we renounced, returns again.

—Young.

The two-platoon system for the fire department was unanimously indorsed by the Labor Council at its meeting last Friday night.

Patronize the stores now being boycotted by the Citizens' Alliance, and make it worth while for the merchants to earn the ill-will of these people.

The Labor Council has indorsed the ordinance regulating the hours of junk dealers, second-hand stores and pawnshops. This ordinance is urged by the Retail Clerks' Union. It is already the law in Oakland, and the police of that city are pleased with it.

This is the time of the year that union men should pay particular attention to warning the female members of their families to be sure and demand the union label on the articles they purchase. This should be the rule at all seasons of the year, but particular stress should be laid upon it as the holiday period approaches.

If the cost of living is reduced by legislation of any character it must necessarily follow that someone's profits are to be reduced. The United States has been creating millionaires at a rapid rate, and every millionaire created has resulted in the creation of thousands of paupers. Now, what the American people want is a change in this condition of affairs—fewer millionaires and fewer paupers. And they are going to bring about the desired change. To this conclusion the greedy money-grabbers must come. The patience of the people has been severely taxed by their greed, but the end is at hand, and woe be unto the selfish mortal who tries to continue his policy of greed and grab.

The following is taken from a dispatch cabled to this country from the land where enthusiasts occasionally tell us they have ideal conditions, free from strikes and turmoil: "Waihi (New Zealand), November 12.—Maddened by the insults of strikers, a body of free workers marched to the union hall here today, burst open the door and rushed upon the occupants. A fierce battle ensued, during which revolvers were freely used. Both sides fought like maniacs and those without weapons used their fists, boots and teeth with considerable effect. Police rushed to the scene. A constable and a civilian were shot dead and several others were wounded, some mortally. After the riot was quelled a howling mob of free workers chased some strikers, catching them and severely beating them. The strike at the Waihi gold mine has been in progress for some time. The men ask for better pay and shorter hours."

## The American Thanksgiving Day

President Taft has set aside Thursday, November 28th, as a day of thanksgiving. This is an American institution and dates back to the pilgrims who landed in the Mayflower. In 1633 William Bradford called the fifty-five survivors of the Mayflower and asked them to join him in a feast of gladness and thanksgiving. At this feast the piece de resistance was wild turkey, so that we have not departed to any great extent from the original idea of how properly to celebrate such a day, at least from the feeding point of view.

The first Thanksgiving proclamation issued by a President of the United States, however, was that issued by Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and the policy has been followed by each succeeding President. The proclamation issued by President Taft this year is as follows:

"By the President of the United States: A Proclamation:

"A God-fearing nation, like ours, owes it to its inborn and sincere sense of moral duty to testify its devout gratitude to the All-Giver for the countless benefits it has enjoyed. For many years it has been customary at the close of the year for the national executive to urge upon his fellow countrymen to offer praise and thanks to God for the manifold blessings vouchsafed to them in the past, and to unite in earnest supplication for their continuance.

"The year now drawing to a close has been notably favorable to our fortunate land. At peace within and without, free from the perturbations and calamities that have afflicted other peoples, rich in harvests so abundant, and industries so productive that the overflow of our prosperity has advantaged the whole world, strong in the steadfast devotion of the heritage of self-government, bequeathed to us by the wisdom of our fathers, and firm in the resolve to transmit that heritage, unimpaired, but rather improved by good use, to our children and our children's children, for all time to come, the people of this country have abounding cause for contented gratitude.

"Wherefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of long-established usage, and in response to the wish of the American people, invite my countrymen, wheresoever they may sojourn, to join, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of this month of November, in appropriate ascription of praise and thanks to God for the good gifts that have been our portion, and in humble prayer, that His great mercies toward us may endure."

While some of us may not have encountered much on our journey through the past year for which to send up vociferous thanks, none of us is so humble as to be wholly without cause for gratitude and rejoicing. There are many things for which most of us can give thanks for the coming and the going of the days without serious incident to mar our prospective; for the necessity which has kept us improving, in one way or another, the time that has been granted us; for the health and the strength and the will to persevere when the outlook was not golden and glowing with promise; for such little kindnesses as have been shown us by family, friends, neighbors, and associates; for such things as we, in our humble way, have been able to do toward making life more worth while in this mundane sphere.

Since last Thanksgiving day, organized labor has had much with which to contend in its struggle to improve conditions for those who toil for small pay. It has been confronted with some very serious obstacles on its pilgrimage to the goal of better things. Its patience, its perseverance and its trust, all have been severely taxed. It has, however, upon every occasion triumphed, and because of this we should be able to send up a heartfelt thanks to the hand that guides our destinies. For the suffering and trials that have been our portion during the past year we may be thankful because of the sunshine and joy that followed closely in their wake.

Conditions have been improved in so many ways and in so many places by the trade unions during the past year that he is, indeed, a pessimistic member who can not find cause for thanksgiving, even though his lot from a purely personal standpoint may be worse than that of a year ago.

Even the wandering tramp finds on Thanksgiving day that the spirit which animates the people makes it easier to obtain provisions sufficient to keep body and soul together, so that he, too, is given some cause for thankfulness upon this occasion, more, perhaps, than many an old money-bag who is without a stomach to digest the food which his riches might provide.

Thursday, November 28, 1912, then up and at them for another year.



## Fluctuating Sentiments

Why do we eat but three meals a day? Is it because we cannot spare more time? Or is it because the boss cannot afford to let us have more time? Or can it be that we naturally arrived at the three time custom because we didn't get hungry more often? Where did the scheme of a man with a good appetite and plenty of money eating but three meals a day come from? It is pretty generally followed, but no one seems to have any definite idea of why.

Sensible men sometimes do foolish things and foolish men sometimes do sensible things, but this fact offers no excuse for a sensible man deliberately to do a foolish thing. The family of fools is large enough without adding new recruits, and the progress of the world is slow enough without unnecessary obstructions. It is the duty of every man to do the best he can. This practice followed out, no just criticism can be offered. Failure to give forth the best that is in a man invites honest condemnation.

"The Gospel of Labor" is a little book of less than one hundred pages made up of short articles sent out weekly to the labor press by Charles Stelzle. We had read nearly all of the articles contained in the book upon previous occasions, but found it both interesting and profitable to go through them again upon receiving a copy from the publishers, Revell Company of 158 Fifth avenue, New York. Mr. Stelzle is a member of the Machinists' Union, treats the labor question from the standpoint of experience, and the book is well worth reading. It is neatly printed and bound, and sells for 50 cents net. It would serve as a good Christmas present.

Compassion has a certain power of winning the affections of almost all of us. It is an active sympathy for mankind. It flows out from the heart and soul naturally and spontaneously, like the waters of a spring which emanate from the bosom of the earth. It is found in the breast of the greatest men. It is a consoling light in the nature of the successful and prosperous. It cannot see sorrow and depression without a sincere desire to share them, and to bear the burden of their weight. It cannot but weep at the sight of poverty, and misfortune, and misery, and grief. It must condole with human nature in all its ills and sorrows, and in all its vicissitudes and adversities.—C. P. Hardeman.

Trade unionism reaches forth its protecting hand to all toilers who desire its help strong enough to acquire membership, and the waves of assault, greed and malice break harmlessly to those within its sheltering folds; it strives for human and humane justice for all men; it enables the weakest member to battle for the right with the power of the strongest among us; it holds out the star of hope for better things to the downtrodden and the oppressed; it lights the lamp of freedom and independence in the darkest home of the toiler; it champions the cause of those who most need assistance; it watches with zealous care the welfare of the human race; it supplies in the hour of sorrow the helping hand of friendship and consolation; it lightens the burdens on the backs of those least able to bear them; it pulls away the veil of ignorance from the brow of toil; it educates the immigrant in the ways of our government; it teaches the gospel of honor and right; it furnishes a refuge to the wronged of our industrial field; it untangles troubles and harmonizes life; it leads the way to loftier ambitions and more noble ends; its gospel is good will and its goal is justice.

## Wit at Random

"What's that you say?"

"I say our ancestors didn't know beans."

"Well, if prices keep going up our descendants will become very well acquainted with them."—New York "Sun."

Elsie—After I wash my face I look in the mirror to see if it's clean. Don't you?

Bobby—I don't have to. I look at the towel.—Boston "Transcript."

Little Tommy, at the "movies," saw a tribe of Indians painting their faces and asked his mother the significance of this.

"Indians," his mother answered, "always paint their faces before going on the warpath—before scalping and tomahawking and murdering."

The next evening after dinner, as the mother entertained in the parlor her daughter's young man, Tommy rushed downstairs wide-eyed with fright.

"Come on, mother," he cried. "Let's get out of this quick! Sister is going on the warpath!"

In the summer of 1911 Mr. Worthington, president of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, took his family to a farm house in Indiana where quiet and rest seemed to be assured. Close by, however, was a pig sty, the presence of which was indicated under certain wind conditions. Mr. Worthington planned to go there again this year, but wrote the farmer that the piggery would have to be attended to before he engaged accommodations. The farmer's reply was brief:

"Can accommodate you all right. There have been no hogs on the place since you left."—"Mine Workers' Journal."

Roosevelt had a dream the other night. He dreamed that he died and went to heaven. After St. Peter had shown him about and asked what he thought of everything, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I like everything but your choir. Ought to improve that."

"Well, what would you suggest?" asked St. Peter.

"Well, first off, send for ten thousand sopranos."

"That'll be pretty hard," said St. Peter, "but if you say so I'll do it."

"Then get five thousand altos."

"Yes."

"Then ten thousand baritones."

"Yes."

"Then you'll have a real choir."

"But how about the bassos?"

"Oh, I'll sing bass."—"Wheeling Majority."

A young chap of the city had been going the route, and his father resolved to correct him. He was shipped to uncle's farm to work along with the hands.

He had been in the habit of going to bed at a couple o'clock and staying there until noon. His first night at the farm saw him in the hay at 9, and it was some time before he got to sleep. He had not been overpowered by work at that time.

Around daybreak he was aroused by uncle, who came into the room and stood over the bed.

"Come, come, my boy," he said. "You've got to get up. You're on the farm now, you know."

The light was not secure, and the sleepy city chap raised himself on his elbow and rubbed his eyes.

"What's up?" he asked.

"We're going out to cut the oats."

"Holy mackerel! Do you have to sneak up on them in the dark?"—Chicago "Post."

## Miscellaneous

### THE POWER OF ORGANIZATION.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

They tell us workers if we save  
We, too, can own the earth;  
They tell us "Why not live on air?"  
We're not of noble birth.

They say that all the foreigners  
Should stay where they belong,  
Then life here in America  
Would be as one sweet song.

The worker reads his labor press,  
To see with knowing eyes,  
Where Count Count Count Count No Account  
Has won the richest prize.

He also reads of some poor slave  
Just jailed for taking bread;  
A thousand miners in a mine  
Are hoisting up their dead.

He sits half dead as in a dream,  
Not knowing what to do;  
A gentle voice says "Organize  
And oust the privileged few."

At last he wakes from his long dream,  
And bangs the cabin door,  
"I've been an awful fool for years;  
I'll not be one no more."

### KINDNESS IS CATCHING.

(Humane Press Bureau.)

On the playground fence a teacher put a cake for the birds, telling her pupils of their usefulness and intelligence, and the wrong of injuring them. Next day her most unruly boy ate only half his lunch and put the other half on the fence. Kindness is contagious and example is powerful. That fence is now the favorite perch of many birds even when the yard is filled with noisy boys, and the unruly boy has changed for the better. Surely those boys will all be nobler men and better citizens for the tuition of such a teacher.

While every child should be intellectually educated it is certain that education of the heart is even more essential to the welfare of society and to individual happiness.

Today the Jefferson school is one of the most orderly in the city. The children don't fight as they used to; they don't stone cats, or tie tin pails to the tails of dogs, or molest the sons of the Flowery Kingdom. And why? Because every school child down that way, as soon as he is old enough to write his name, is made a member of the army for the prevention of all the old evils, and no blue-frocked, brass-buttoned guardian of the peace could ever have done a tithe of the good that those children have accomplished. For four years the principal has been organizing the pupils of all the various classes into Bands of Mercy, and now every child seems proud of his enrollment. There are about 350 members.

Children are fond of animals, and by no other means can kindness be so thoroughly inculcated in them as by humane teaching. "I find it the best kind of discipline, and worth any amount of effort," writes an able teacher after two years' trial. Such is the uniform testimony.

We appeal to all educators of youth—a class whose power and responsibility are greater than that of any other, to adopt at once this beneficent instruction, to teach children that animals have rights which they should respect, that cruelty is contemptible, and that justice, mercy and compassion are the noblest of all virtues.

Boys and girls as well as adults should cooperate with their police commissioners by trying to keep the streets free from broken glass and rusty nails, also from papers or refuse of any kind. There is an ordinance in almost every city against this misdemeanor.



## American Federation of Labor Letter

### Labor Group in Congress.

Unofficial reports are to the effect that the labor group in Congress has been augmented by two additional members. Unfortunately two of the labor group were defeated in the recent contest—W. B. Wilson and Victor Berger. In the Sixty-second Congress the labor group consisted of fifteen members, while in the Sixty-third Congress the labor group will consist of seventeen members, one of these being a United States Senator, William Hughes, of New Jersey, having been successful in the primary campaign, and the legislature being in control of the party to which the aspirant belongs. John A. Martin, of Colorado, voluntarily retired, as did also William Hughes, who resigned his seat in Congress during the latter part of September, to make the race for the United States Senate. Carl Anderson, of Ohio, was the victim of an automobile accident which cost him his life. Thus, in summing up, there are four members of the labor group of the Sixty-second Congress who will not appear in the roster of the Sixty-third Congress, they being W. B. Wilson, John A. Martin, Carl Anderson, and Victor Berger. The six new members elected are John I. Nolan, of California; Edward Keating, of Colorado; John A. Key, of Ohio; John J. Casey, of Pennsylvania, Albert Johnson, of Washington, and G. T. Helvering, of Kansas.

While it is known that there was a very large number of aspirants for the various political tickets for members of State legislatures, it is difficult at this time to compile a list of successful candidates with any degree of accuracy, owing to lack of verified reports. As an indication of what has been done it might be stated that in St. Louis alone three union men have been elected to the State Legislature of Missouri, Maurice I. Cassidy, who is secretary of the St. Louis Building Trades Council, and Joseph Brogan, a member of the Mailers' Union, were elected members of the State Senate, while James J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, has been elected to the popular branch of the State Legislature. Another feature which enters into the situation is the fact that there have been re-elected a large number of Congressmen, aside from the labor group, who have in the past been friendly and helpful in securing labor legislation, while also there have been elected for the first time a large number of Congressmen who have declared themselves as favorable to the demands of labor for legislation in the interest of fairness, justice, and humanity.

The following is a list of union men who have been elected to Congress, according to unofficial reports. There may be some change in this list, but so far the American Federation of Labor headquarters is not in possession of any information which would change the personnel of the list here given:

United States Senate—William Hughes, Textile Workers' Union, New Jersey, Democrat. House of Representatives—Isaac R. Sherwood, Typographical Union, Ohio, Democrat; James McDermott, Telegraphers' Union, Illinois, Democrat; Frank Buchanan, Iron Workers' Union, Illinois, Democrat; David J. Lewis, Coal Miners' Union, Maryland, Democrat; William J. Cary, Telegraphers' Union, Wisconsin, Democrat; John R. Farr, Typographical Union, Pennsylvania, Republican; James P. Maher, Hatters' Union, New York, Democrat; Charles B. Smith, Telegraphers' Union, New York, Democrat; Robert E. Lee, Blacksmiths' Union, Pennsylvania, Democrat; E. E. Roberts, Metal Miners' Union, Nevada, Republican; John I. Nolan, Iron Molders' Union, California, Republican; Edward Keating, Typographical Union, Colorado, Democrat; John A.

Key, Stenographers' Union, Ohio, Democrat; John J. Casey, Plumbers' Union, Pennsylvania, Democrat; Albert Johnson, Typographical Union, Washington, Republican; G. T. Helvering, Street Carmen's Union, Kansas, Democrat (unofficially reported).

### "Billy" Wilson.

"Billy" Wilson, Congressman from the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, according to the unofficial returns, has failed to secure a re-election. The trade unionists of this country, without exception, profoundly regret that he was unsuccessful in his contest. Those who have had an opportunity to be in close touch with the work which he has performed in Congress are of but one opinion, and that is that as a broad, liberal-minded, persistent, and studious legislator he has no peer in Congress. He is one of the rugged type, clean, practical, consistent, and possessed of conspicuous ability to perform difficult tasks. As chairman of the Labor Committee he is the first chairman of the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives that ever really represented labor, and his accomplishments in that position have been greater than the combined efforts of all preceding committees of labor of the House since the institution of this government. No eulogy that could be written could be excessive in its compliments to the fidelity and loyalty to the cause of labor which "Billy" Wilson has shown during his nearly three terms in Congress. "Billy" Wilson was first elected to Congress in 1906, and he has grown prodigiously in the affections of labor men, and is today recognized by his colleagues in Congress as one of the big men of our day. He is big in his defeat, and the future cannot be but bright for a man possessing such sterling qualities, added to an ability to perform intricate tasks, and recognition of his rare qualities will undoubtedly follow. While there is profound regret that he leaves Congress, yet it is freely predicted that his activities will be merged into a larger sphere, where bigger things are to be performed. The history of his work is a brilliant one, and his inflexible fidelity to the cause which he represented will never be forgotten by the men and women of labor.

### Teamsters Win.

The union teamsters of Des Moines, Iowa, to the number of 300, have won a strike, after being out one month. The teamsters are to get an advance in wages of from \$1 to \$1.50 a week and reinstated in their old positions. This strike resulted beneficially to all the organizations in the city. The low wages received by the teamsters, together with their determined fight, had the effect of creating intense interest in all of the other organizations, and the first three weeks of the strike witnessed an increase in membership of the unions in Des Moines of approximately 2000. With the securing of better conditions and more money for the union teamsters, the cause of organized labor has been promoted in a very large degree.

### Beat Private Shipyards.

The tradition regarding the slowness of navy yard work has been smashed by the New York Navy Yard in the construction of the big battleship New York. The progress report just issued shows that the work on that vessel has been advancing almost twice as fast as on similar ships in the hands of private shipbuilding concerns. November 1st, the New York stood 62.5 advanced toward completion, which was a gain of more than 5 per cent for the month of October.

The construction of the three other dreadnoughts, Texas, Nevada and Oklahoma, advanced during the same period about 2½ per cent. The construction of the ten destroyers, now under way, dragged during October, about four points being the highest record in the case of any of them. The same statement applies to fourteen submarines now building.

### Label Trades Department.

The Union Label Trades Department convened in annual session on Friday, November 8th, and concluded its work Saturday night. Action was taken to press forward the work of education in the patronizing of the union labels and also for securing the affiliation of unaffiliated label trades. J. F. Tobin was re-elected president; J. W. Hay, first vice; Jacob Fischer, second vice; T. H. Reickert, third vice; A. McAndrew, fourth vice; Mathew Woll, fifth vice; T. F. Tracy, secretary-treasurer.

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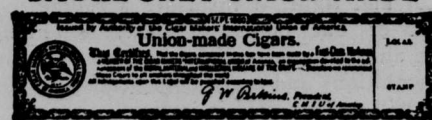
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**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, November 19, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to membership by examination: R. Ghirardelli, L. D. Tomsy, H. Lohse.

Transfers deposited by Lacy Dobronyi, cymbalum, Local No. 47; Adolph Meyer, drums, Local No. 153; E. C. Dickes, Local No. 99; J. M. Aten, piano, Local No. 76.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held Thursday, November 14, 1912. Almost the entire time of the meeting was devoted to the revision of the Price List. The meeting adjourned to the call of the chair, for the completion of the same.

This local, in general meeting, unanimously indorsed charter amendment No. 5, which will affect the hours of the firemen, and will be voted on December 10th.

The nominating committee has submitted the following list of nominees for the annual election:

President—C. H. Cassasa, J. J. Matheson.

Vice-President—A. Dijean, A. L. Fournier.

Secretary—J. H. Binning, E. H. Slissman.

Financial Secretary—H. Menke, A. S. Morey.

Treasurer—T. Eisfeldt.

Sergeant-at-Arms—J. W. Campbell, W. I. Schafer.

Delegate State Federation of Labor—W. A. Belard, J. A. Fabris, C. Foster, W. C. Kittler, J. J. Matheson, H. Menke.

Delegate San Francisco Labor Council—J. W. Campbell, J. E. Lehman, J. J. Matheson, F. O'Connell, C. T. Schuppert, G. Selo, John Smith, J. W. Spencer.

Board of Directors—H. Auerbach, C. Brand, F. H. Conrad, J. Dewey, D. Foley, M. Fogel, A. A. Greenbaum, S. Greene, E. P. Junker, Wm. Kline, F. Klotz, F. Knell, J. Kunzelman, G. W. Lerond, W. Love, A. W. Fisk, F. O'Connell, W. Mahood, J. Peckham, H. F. Smith, D. Rosebrook, E. M. Rosner, W. E. Sharp, U. G. Saunders, J. J. Schwarz, J. W. Stone.

Delegate A. F. of M. Convention—A. A. Greenbaum, Conrad Fuhrer, L. N. Ritzau, E. H. Slissman.

Delegate Alameda Labor Council—J. H. Cray, J. Scott, J. Von Hovenberg.

Delegate to Asiatic Exclusion League—B. Schoenberg, J. W. Spencer.

Board of Relief—F. Borgel, C. H. Cassasa, A. A. Greenbaum, S. Greene, M. J. Kochman, J. Kunzelman, G. J. Price.

**MAYO MEN TO ENTERTAIN.**

The third annual grand ball of the Mayo Men's Association will be held at Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore streets, Saturday evening, November 23, 1912. Congressman-elect John I. Nolan will lead the grand march.

The following are the officers of the Mayo Men's Association: President, J. O. Walsh; vice-president, M. J. Lally; recording secretary, T. F. McDonough; financial secretary, T. O'Mally; treasurer, P. J. Rush; sergeant-at-arms, James Boylan; conductor, J. J. Moran; physician, Dr. J. H. Toner. Chairman reception committee, Supervisor A. J. Gallagher; chairman press and publicity committee, P. H. Kessane; chairman door committee, John P. Brannick; floor manager, Eneas Kane; chairman executive committee, P. J. Roddy.

The Mayo Men have been noted for the excellent entertainments given under the direction of their association, and it is expected that on this occasion their third annual ball will be the most successful entertainment given under the auspices of this association.

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.—Benjamin Franklin.

**ROCHESTER CONVENTION.**

The convention of the American Federation of Labor has been kept busy by the numerous propositions presented to it for consideration, many of them providing for radical departures by the organization. The industrialists are endeavoring with all the power at their command to force the federation to adopt the industrial form of organization, but it is not probable that they will be able to sway the federation from its tried and true moorings.

An attempt to compel the executive council to hold open sessions and to permit any union man with a paid-up card in his pocket to participate in such sessions, was defeated by the convention, after a heated discussion in which certain delegates charged that employers were informed by the executive council of the nature of the business transacted, while unions directly concerned were denied any knowledge of what transpired in the sessions of the executive council, and after such sessions were concluded only such matters as the executive council sees fit to make public are published in the official organ of the Federation.

An official censor of resolutions, whose duty would be to pass on and approve or reject all resolutions introduced at the conventions, was the gist of the recommendation of the committee on labels, because of a couple of resolutions introduced by the Tailors' Union and the Garment Workers, in which misconduct was charged.

Andrew Furuseth opposed the recommendation to establish a censor of resolutions, and after much debate the objectionable resolutions were withdrawn by the Tailors and Garment Workers, and the committee on labels has been required to withdraw its report and recommendations.

The question of adopting a universal label, which has been agitated for the past year, has again been referred to the executive council, with instructions to report at the next convention.

The convention has instructed the executive council to endeavor to secure a Saturday half-holiday for employees of government navy yards.

Union wages and conditions for inmates of State penitentiaries is being advocated by Delegate Cannon of the Western Federation of Miners, Cannon claiming that the American Federation cannot refuse to indorse the plan.

The question of a minimum wage for women has been passed up to the legislative council for investigation and recommendations.

The Sherman anti-trust law as applied to organized labor occupied the greater portion of Tuesday and Wednesday, with final recommendations on the subject to be submitted later. The resolutions instructing the officers of the American Federation of Labor to use every honorable means at its command to bring about the international peace was adopted, as was the resolution favoring citizenship for Porto Ricans and the appointment of a representative of organized labor to the office of Secretary of the Department of Labor.

Acting upon resolutions introduced by Paul Scharrenberg, the convention has gone on record in favor of a university extension course and the preparing of an educational exhibit to be displayed at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

In the appeal of the Alameda Central Labor Council from the action of the executive council in revoking its charter for failure to comply with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, the committee on adjustment will unanimously recommend to the convention that the appeal be denied and the action of the executive council be sustained.

This committee will make its final report before the close of the week and the California delegation is relying upon the progressive sentiment among the delegates to reject the recommendation of the committee and restore the charter. However, there is not the ghost of a chance that the convention will take such action.

**THE "EXAMINER" STRIKE.**

The success of the pressmen in their fight against the "Examiner" means much to the labor movement in San Francisco and California.

To be a successful fight it requires the support of the united workers of the city and the State.

The pressmen realize that the support of organized labor is required and are endeavoring to get their support in every way possible; they are maintaining pickets in front of the "Examiner" and are keeping their boycott wagon on the street, and with the aid of dodgers and circulars left on every door step, they expect to continue their aggressive fight against this unfair publication.

The pressmen feel that they are doing everything possible and believe that the situation is now in the hands of the workers who have the power to compel the managers of the "Examiner" to settle the trouble with Web Pressmen's Union.

Non-union pressmen continue to print the unfair "Examiner," and some union men continue to read this boycotted product.

How long will this condition remain?

Those unionists who persist in reading this unfair sheet do so for reasons best known to themselves.

Do they read it because they believe the pressmen wrong in their strike? If this is the case why do they not abide by the action of the Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor; both bodies after a complete investigation of the causes leading up to the strike unanimously indorsed the action of the pressmen in striking the "Examiner."

United we stand, divided we fall is the same good old motto, whether those using it are trade unionists or capitalists.

We are trade unionists, won't you help us?

STRIKE COMMITTEE.

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

**FRANK BROS.**

THE BIG CLOTHIERS  
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

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Parlor :: Bed Room :: Kitchen  
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ALL FOR \$250

**NEWMAN'S**

18TH AND MISSION STS.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 15, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Glass Blowers—E. M. Busch, vice F. Schafter, and Chas. Hamill. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 4—John Babick. Mailers No. 18—John Del Nore, vice E. Graendorf. Gas and Water Workers—Timothy Driscoll, Neil Breslin, Luke Rader, Patrick J. Finnegan, John J. McLaughlin, John Sullivan, Frank O'Connell. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Cement Workers, Steam Engineers No. 64, Hatters No. 23, Cigar Makers, inclosing checks for donations to Marine Gasoline Engineers. From Hatters, inclosing donation for Ettor and Giovannitti defense fund. From Office Employees' Union, inclosing \$75 for Tveitmoe, Johannsen and Clancy defense fund. From Ettor and Giovannitti Defense League, Lawrence, Mass., acknowledging receipt of donations from this Council. Telegram from Bro. A. J. Gallagher, informing Council that the executive council of the A. F. of L. has recommended that Newspaper Solicitors, Newspaper Carriers and other like unions be put under the jurisdiction of the Typographical Union. From Gas and Water Workers' Union, relative to Council's recent recommendation regarding matter pertaining to Pacific Gas and Electric Company. From Mutual Aid and Employment Bureau, receipt for donation of \$10. From Ed. Lambrechts, asking Council to assist in establishing club room for men out of employment. From A. F. of L., in reference to Council's position on the revocation of the charter of the Oakland Central Labor Council. From Retail Delivery Drivers, stating that they had indorsed Charter Amendment No. 5, and inclosing a check for \$50 for the Tveitmoe, Johannsen and Clancy fund.

Referred to Executive Committee—From District Council of Painters, in relation to conditions at the American Hotel, Howard street, near Third. From Horseshoers' Union, request for a boycott on the firm of Roth, Blum & Co. From Pacific Gas and Electric Company, relative to Council's communication on Plumbers' matter. From Web Pressmen's Union, containing resolutions dealing with the "Examiner" boycott, and inclosing list of names of advertisers in that paper.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Henry B. Lister, in reference to proposed Bar Association amendments.

Referred to Gas and Water Workers' Union—From one of their members criticising officials of said union.

Referred to Label Section—From Woman's International Union Label League, requesting moral and financial assistance tending toward a larger and more effective organization.

Referred to Trustees—Quarterly report of financial secretary for quarter ending October 31st.

**Reports of Unions**—Butchers—Are taking up the matter of closing butcher shops at 6 p. m. Bartenders—Requested a further demand for the union bar card. Solicitors—Will continue to maintain position relative to "Examiner" boycott, and requested the labor movement not to allow this boycott to become dormant. Bakers—Still boycotting the Occidental and Quality bakeries. Tailors—Are on strike against fourteen stores to enforce working conditions for bushelmen; five stores have signed agreement. Office Employees—Donated \$75 to the Tveitmoe, Johannsen and Clancy defense fund. Web Pressmen—Are prose-

cuting boycott against the "Examiner," and requested the assistance of organized labor.

**Executive Committee**—On the request of Moving Picture Operators' Union for a boycott on the Fairyland Theatre, committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on said theatre; concurred in. On the request of Tailors' Union to arrange a conference with Clothiers' Association, committee reported it was unable to obtain a conference, and recommends that Council pledge the tailors its moral support; concurred in. The request of Cooks Helpers' Union was laid over for one week.

**Organizing Committee**—Recommended that Bro. Misner, special organizer, be retained for two weeks longer; concurred in. Reported favorably on the application for affiliation from Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5. On motion, the secretary was instructed to communicate with Central Labor Council of San Mateo, relative to jurisdiction; motion carried.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Reported on the proposed ordinance of the Retail Clerks pertaining to the days and closing hours of pawnshops, junk dealers, etc., and recommends the indorsement of same; concurred in.

Bro. Theo. Johnson submitted resolutions relating to Charter Amendment No. 34. Moved and seconded that the resolutions be adopted and copy forwarded to the Board of Supervisors; motion carried.

On Charter Amendment No. 1, committee recommends that the Council indorse this amendment. Moved that it be referred back to committee. Amendment to amendment, that it be laid on the table. Amendment to amendment carried.

On Charter Amendment No. 2, committee recommends the indorsement of the Council. Moved that it be referred back to committee. Amendment, that it be laid on the table; amendment carried.

Charter Amendment No. 3, committee recommended indorsement. Amendment, that it be laid on the table; amendment carried.

Committee recommended that the Council indorse Charter Amendment No. 5. On motion, this amendment was indorsed unanimously.

**Receipts**—Total receipts, \$312. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$151.80.

Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

### SYSTEM FEDERATION.

Reports from all parts of the Harriman lines indicate that the railroads are in no better position today to make repairs than they were two weeks after the strike began, and all that is required to win the struggle for the unions is the continued loyalty of the men, for the company cannot endure another winter.

After twelve months of strike, the company is unable to make any kind of showing as far as getting competent mechanics is concerned. Children and such incompetent men that the company had discharged before the strike is the make-up of the forces in their shop departments today over the system.

### ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI TRIAL.

The trial of the men at Salem will undoubtedly have ended before this reaches our readers. Resting its case in the trial of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso for the Anna Lopizzo murder in a Lawrence textile strike riot, the defense late Monday produced a witness who swore he saw two police officers discharge their revolvers just before the Lopizzo woman fell. The commonwealth called a few witnesses in rebuttal, but arguments were reached before the end of the day and it is probable the case will go to the jury today at the latest.

## MATTIE M. BARKLEY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

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565 Pacific Building

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle.

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ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING

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## Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

ETHEL GREEN, Vaudeville's Daintiest Comedienne; SYDNEY AYRES, Supported by His Own Company, in His One-Act Play, "A Call For the Wild" (Next Week Only); HARRY GILFOIL, in His Original Character "Baron Sands"; GEORGE FELIX, Assisted by the BARRY GIRLS, in "The Boy Next Door"; AL. RAYNO'S PERFORMING BULL DOGS; JAMES J. MORTON; SCHICHTL'S ROYAL MARIQUETTES; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Jesse L. Lasky's "CALIFORNIA," an American Operetta, with Leslie Leigh, Harry Griffith and Austen Stuart.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70, HOME C-1570.

## WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

# CAN'T BUST 'EM

## OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

# ARGONAUT SHIRTS



**THE CLASH OF THE CLASSES.**

By Norman Duxbury.

A man may not understand political economy, but he knows when he is hungry; he may not be able to think out for himself why or wherefore, but can easily see that the owners of the machinery of production are rolling in luxury, while the workers who produce it all must live in poverty.

Throughout the centuries the men who have owned the means of production have been the ruling class, and, as society gradually changed from chattel slavery to serfdom, and from serfs working the land to serfs working the machine, the owners of each prevailing means of production have succeeded into power as the master class and have appropriated all the profits.

To more successfully monopolize the produce of the workers, the owners of the nation's bread have gained control of the government, and the judges, legislators, governors, and even Presidents are appointed by them, and the working class struggling for more bread—more life—find opposed to them not only their industrial masters but the whole force of government, of courts, and of guns.

Law defends property in preference to life and liberty; so warships are sent out to protect American interests in foreign lands, and bayonets are sent to Lawrence to keep down the struggling workers. The master class having complete control of government, use their powers to protect the interests of their own class, and all laws and all institutions are controlled in their interests, and the workers can never be freed by appealing to the goodness of the ruling class, but only through their own conscious action.

History is the story of struggles between owners and producers, landlords and serfs, capital-owners and wage slaves; and these struggles form a law of social development in which a stage has been reached where the working class themselves shall own the land and machines on which they depend for a living, and, thus attaining their freedom, they at the same time and once for all free all classes of society and abolish the class struggle forever.

Social ownership of the necessary things of life will be the outcome of the struggle between these two classes; Socialism is the workers' end of the class struggle. The workers will sometime succeed the present capital-owning master class, and humanity will then be freed to develop a higher and happier civilization.

The struggle has gone on for centuries; for hundreds of years the workers have been kicked and tricked, but chiefly tricked by the master class. And in modern society this system culminates. Here is a class entrenched in power, owning the sources of wealth, the huge machines whereby it is produced, and, above all, the financial resources upon which all other processes depend. We see it holding itself in power by means of the policeman's club and rifle, by machine guns and battleships, and by trickery or by outright force it has seized all the powers of governments, of legislatures, executives and courts. In the same way it has seized on the sources of ideas; it owns and controls many of the newspapers, churches and colleges, that it might shape the thoughts of men and pour contempt and ridicule on those who suggest that any other system is conceivable, and so the class war is waged not only in industry but also in politics and in the intellectual world.

And step by step this war increases in intensity and bitterness; as capital heaps up and its control becomes concentrated, the masters combine and fix their prices, and day by day the cost of living increases and misery and discontent increase with it, until, under pressure of bitter necessity the workers are organizing, training their own leaders and thinkers, and forming themselves into a world-wide political party whose

destiny it is to conquer the powers of government in every land, to take over the means of production, and free the whole of mankind.

This change—the transfer of the means of production to the people—is what Socialists call the revolution, and it is about this issue that the class war is waged. Nothing else but this counts. So long as the means for producing necessities are owned by a few, just so long will there be want in the midst of plenty and darkness over all the earth.

Whatever evil a man goes out into the world to combat, he comes to realize that he can do nothing against it because it is bound up with the capitalist system. If little children are shut up in sweatshops, if women are forced into white slavery, it is not for any fault of theirs. It is not the work of any devil; it is because of the profit they represent. And when weaker nations are conquered that, too, is for profit; and this is the fact that no soft words can deliver from its accompaniment of poverty, despair and death. Private ownership of the necessities of life is private ownership and degradation of human lives, and this degradation will continue until the people themselves own the land and machinery of production and become masters of their own bread and lives.

Today society is on the verge of impending revolution; on one side capital demanding more profit, on the other side labor starved and sullen in the cities, and determined to end a system under which the rich are growing richer and the workers ever poorer.

The light of a new day is dawning. A great new hope flares in the worker's breast. They feel strength to break their bonds, feel their equal right with every living thing to this world, and to an equal share of nature's gifts for all.

**ORHPEUM THEATER.**

Ethel Green, one of the daintiest and most winsome comedienues in vaudeville, will appear next week as a monologist and singing comedienne. Sydney Ayres will appear next week in "A Call for the Wild," the action of which takes place in Arizona. He is supported by an excellent company which includes Roy Clements, Myrtle Langford and Rea Mitchell. Harry Gilfoil will be seen in "Baron Sands." George Felix, the Tom-Fool comedian, assisted by the Barry Girls, Emily and Gladys, will present his big scream "The Boy Next Door." Al Rayno will introduce a splendid assortment of bull dogs possessed of a rare amount of intelligence. "A Slide for Life" and "A Football Game" are two of its most interesting and amusing features. Next week will be the last of James J. Morton; Schlichtl's Royal Marionettes, and Jesse Lasky's production of "California."

**CULINARY WORKERS.**

The culinary crafts of San Francisco will be glad to learn that Jere L. Sullivan, secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, has decided to immediately appoint a special organizer to work among the culinary crafts from now until the close of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. The special organizer will be selected from the membership of Cooks' Union No. 44 of San Francisco and will receive his appointment within the month.

"We want to thoroughly unionize every restaurant, hotel and saloon in San Francisco before the opening of the World's Fair," says Sullivan, "and we intend to start on the job right away."

**DARROW TRIAL POSTPONED.**

The second trial of Clarence S. Darrow, former counsel for the McNamaras, on the charge of having bribed a juror in the dynamite trial, was again postponed Tuesday by agreement of counsel. The case is now deferred from November 25th to January 6th.



## The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

Mission Branch, 2572 Mission Street, Between 21st and 22nd; Richmond District Branch, S. W. Corner Clement and 7th Ave.; Haight Street Branch, S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere.

June 29, 1912:

Assets	\$51,140,101.75
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,656,403.80
Employees' Pension Fund	140,109.60
Number of Depositors	56,609

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

A "treat that can't be beat"

## Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Nov. Gold on Dark Blue.

## Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE  
CLOTHING

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Agents Carhartt Overalls

## Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

Phone Mission 7840 Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
GAS GIVEN 7 to 8 p. m.

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College of Physicians and Surgeons 529 CASTRO STREET  
Near 18th Street



# Allied Printing Trades Council

787 MARKET STREET, ROOMS 219-220.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Secretary.



NOVEMBER, 1912

## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547	Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls.	330	Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565	Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler.	215	Leidesdorff
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.	1672	Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711	Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.	166	Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster.	516	Mission
(77)	Bardell Art Printing Co.	343	Front
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124	Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.	509-511	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.	138	Second
(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.	340	Sansome
(65)	*Blair-Murdock Co.	68	Fremont
(99)	*Bolte & Braden.	50	Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie.	718	Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus.	346	Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327	California
(3)	*Brunst, Walter N. Co.	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.	739	Market
(8)	*Bulletin.	767	Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	16	Twenty-ninth
(121)	*California Demokrat.	51	Third
(176)	*California Press.	340	Sansome
(11)	*Call, The.	Third and Market	
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635	Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253	Bush
(31)	Chameleon Press.	3623	19th
(40)	*Chronicle.	Chronicle Building	
(120)	Co-Operative Press.	2330	Market
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358	Twenty-second
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256	Twenty-second
(41)	*Coast Seamen's Journal.	44-46	East
(142)	*Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240	Brannan
(25)	*Daily News.	340	Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25	California
(12)	Dettner Press.	451	Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Molr.	563	Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718	Mission
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325	Bush
(53)	Foster & Short.	342	Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentin Co.	777	Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353	Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509	Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309	Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311	Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059	Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257	Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker	
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42	Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325	Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263	Bush
(76)	Hanhart Printing Co.	260	Stevenson
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259	Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65	First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151	Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330	Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533	Mission
(42)	Jewish Voice.	340	Sansome
(124)	Johnson & Twilley.	1272	Folsom
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.	51	Third
(21)	Labor Clarion.	316	Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243	Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203	Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow.	243	Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.	643	Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	317	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305	Mariposa
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News.	118	Columbus Ave.
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388	Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788	Mission
(23)	Majestic Press.	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77	Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(1)	Miller & Miller.	619	Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.	362	Clay
(22)	Mitchell, John J.	516	Mission
(58)	Monahan, John.	311	Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343	Front
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107	Howard
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22	Clay
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeill Bros.	788	McAllister
(91)	McNicol, John R.	215	Leidesdorff
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66	Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330	Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154	Fifth
(66)	Nobby Printing Co.	582	California
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246	Castro
(149)	North Beach Record.	535	Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580	Howard
(144)	Organized Labor.	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.	423	Sacramento
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.	2484	Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88	First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753	Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden.	509-511	Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317	Front
(60)	*Post.	727	Market
(109)	Primo Press.	67	First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228	Sixth
(33)	Reynard Press.	72	Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Recorder, The.	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517	Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16	Larkin

(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443	Pine
(145)	†S. F. Newspaper Union.	818	Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.	
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.	
(67)	Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.	
(154)	*Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561	Folsom
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324	Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343	Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527	Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264	Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212	Turk
(10)	*†Sunset Publishing House.	448-478	Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412	Mission
(63)	*Telegraph Press.	66	Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The.	121	Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741	Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.	1074	Guerrero
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330	Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.	144-154	Second
(51)	Wagner & Widup Printing Co.	1067	Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320	First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410	Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A	Sansome
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64	Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547	Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls.	330	Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power.	327	California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240	Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309	Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson	
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523	Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509	Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65	First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151	Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67	First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531	Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22	Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66	Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751	Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712	Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561	Folsom
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151	Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478	Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412	Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69	City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.	117	Grant Ave.
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741	Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330	Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.	144-154	Second
(133)	Webster, Fred.	Ecker and Stevenson	

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey.	560	Sacramento
(234)	Galloway Litho Co.	511	Howard
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363	Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green	
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission	
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741	Harrison

## PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press.	348A	Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330	Jackson

## PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571	Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109	New Montgomery
California Photo-Engraving Co.	121	Second
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53	Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509	Sansome
Congdon Process Engraver.	635	Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118	Columbus Ave.
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660	Market
San Francisco Photo-Eng. Co.	215	Leidesdorff
Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	343	Front
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478	Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76	Second

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138	Second
MAILERS.		
Rightway Mailing Agency.	380	Mission

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California and Economic Laundry, 26th and York  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
The Crowley Launch and Tugboat Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.  
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock in Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street. The executive committee's report will contain matters of importance to the membership and there should be a large attendance.

During the American Federation of Labor convention the executive council recommended that jurisdiction over newspaper solicitors, newspaper carriers and newsboys be given to the Typographical Union. The pressmen, at their convention, adopted resolutions requesting that they be given jurisdiction over these people.

G. T. Hanson left for Honolulu Wednesday on the Wilhelmina.

Members are urged to write letters to the Curtis Publishing Company requesting that the composing room be unionized.

The Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council has secured an injunction against the formation of a new council in Chicago. The writ is broad in its terms and ties the hands of the Board of Governors.

J. J. Galvin has returned from the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. He says he is much improved in health. He was in the city a few days, but probably will locate at Sacramento.

Cleveland "Citizen": "Organizer Hayes signed up the Van Wert Novelty Co. and the Times Printing Co., a morning daily, at Van Wert, O." Marietta, Ohio; Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Athens, Ohio; Painsville, Ohio; Elyria, Ohio, and Cleveland, Ohio, Hungarian unions were reported as delinquent in the November "Journal."—"Western Laborer."

From the public prints I see that Willis L. Moore is a candidate for Secretary of Agriculture in the coming Wilson cabinet. The President-elect could hardly make a better appointment. Professor Moore is a great scientist, a successful farmer, a good executive, and a citizen of high integrity. He is also a union printer, being an honorary member of No. 101, and he is one of the kind that forgets not his fellows when he goes higher. By numberless splendid acts he has proven his love for his fellow union printers and every one in the land would applaud his selection. I sincerely hope he may win. He deserves to. He belongs to the tribe of the faithful to the union.—W. N. Brackwell, in Washington "Trades Unionist."

## DEATHS DURING WEEK.

The following deaths have occurred in union circles during the past week: Harry K. Williamson of the bartenders, John B. McCann of the hoisting engineers, Edward Coffrey of the painters, William Donaldson of the marine engineers.

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# TO THE PUBLIC!

The *Citizens' Alliance* and the *Clothing Trust* have concentrated an attack on this house. :: ::

Because We Have Acceded to the Demands of the Bushelmen's Union

We Are Endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council

Their one desire is to rid the local market of the finest line of Union Made Clothing ever made

Union **Miller Made** Made

And Other Lines

Union Men, are you going to let the *Citizens' Alliance* and the local Clothing Trust interfere with a store that is fair to Union Labor? We have built up a great business on good, honest merchandise and as a result we are a thorn in the side of the Clothing Trust. :: :: :: :: ::

WEAR MILLER MADE CLOTHES made by UNION MEN.

Sold in a UNION store.

Tailored by UNION help.

*STAND BY THE HOUSE THAT STANDS BY YOU.*

**Thomas Davis & Co.**  
**936 Market Street**



Store Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 | **B. KATSCHINSKI** | Store Open Saturday Evenings Until 10

# PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

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SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

## MEN'S PATENT COLT BUTTON SHOES



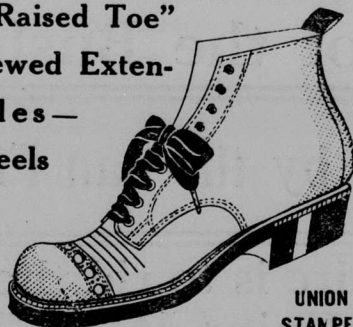
UNION  
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Dull Kid Tops—  
Latest "Sport"  
Toes—Sewed  
Soles—Military  
Heels

**\$2.50**

## MEN'S GUN CALF Blucher Lace Shoes

Newest "Raised Toe"  
Shape—Sewed Extension Soles—  
Cuban Heels



UNION  
STAMPED

**\$3.00**

## Personal and Local

The butchers are paving the way for the closing of butcher shops at 6 p. m. in this city.

The Bakers' Union is still boycotting the Occidental and Quality bakeries on Haight street.

At the request of the moving picture operators the Labor Council has declared its intention to levy a boycott on the Fairyland Theatre.

The central committee of the Socialist party at its meeting held Thursday evening, adopted resolutions protesting against the abolition of the office of factory inspector. The charter amendment relating to the two-platoon system for firemen was heartily indorsed, as were some of the other amendments relating to increased pay for city employees. Exception was taken, however, to the attempts to use the latter amendments as a cloak under which to smuggle through petitions for an increase of salary to city officials. Arrangements were also made by the central committee for the immediate systematic distribution of literature throughout this city, for the establishment of a Socialist co-operative moving picture theatre and for a University extension course run for the benefit of the workers of San Francisco. It was also decided that a monthly banquet of the San Francisco Socialists should be held for the purpose of creating sociability among the members and for the purpose of discussing party work.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the ball to be given by Bakers' Union No. 24, in Majestic Hall on November 30th, made a most encouraging report to the last meeting of that organization. The union donated \$10 to the defense of the men on trial in Indianapolis and \$5 to the Marine Gasoline Engineers' Union, now fighting the Crowley Launch Company.

The Retail Delivery Wagon Drivers' Union voted \$50 for the defense of the men on trial at Indianapolis at its last meeting.

The Janitors' Union, at its regular meeting last Sunday, had first nominations for officers for the coming term. Further nominations will be made at the meeting on December 6th. All members in arrears should at once pay up and place themselves in good standing.

Vice-President Burke of the Teamsters' Union has been ordered to California to bring about the consolidation of the milk wagon drivers' organizations of Oakland. In order to accomplish this purpose it is probable that the charter of No. 298 of that city will be taken up and a new union inaugurated.

The cereal workers, recently organized, initiated twenty new members at a meeting held in Machinists' Hall last Sunday. The union was addressed by Organizer Mizner of the Labor Council.

The electrical workers have protested to the Board of Supervisors against the ordinance which would compel all work in downtown manholes to be performed at night. It is the claim of the workers that working by artificial light would increase the danger and seriously menace health. The union has appointed a committee to appear before the streets committee of the board and give reasons for the opposition to the enactment of such a law.

Last Sunday evening the following resolution was debated in this city: "Resolved, that the program of the Socialist party is more practical than that of the I. W. W." The affirmative was maintained by Norman Duxbury, while the negative was taken by Hugo Lenz.

Tomorrow night a ratification celebration and all-night ball will be given in the Sutter-street Pavilion, Sutter and Pierce streets, by the Socialist party. J. Stitt Wilson will lead the grand march and also deliver an address. Admission, 50 cents a couple.

Frank Sesma has resigned as vice-president of the Los Angeles Labor Council because his duties as representative of his international will require his presence in this city for an indefinite time.

Broom Makers' Union No. 58 reports that all manufacturers have accepted the new wage scale and working conditions, which become effective December 1, 1912. The new wage scale calls for an advance of 10 per cent over present rates, while hours and conditions of work remain unchanged. Business is reported good and all members employed.

## WOMAN INDUSTRIAL INSPECTOR.

Because the Board of Health found it necessary to reduce expenses upon the refusal of the finance committee of the Board of Supervisors to grant the money required, dropped the woman factory inspector, a number of protests from numerous sources were sent to the Board of Health. These protests pointed out the necessity for vigilance in this work, and urged the immediate reinstatement of the inspector.

At the executive meeting of the Board of Health Tuesday night the question of the reinstatement of Mrs. Hannah Nolan as women's health inspector was laid on the table indefinitely, as the board could not see how it could provide funds to remunerate her. The board, however, promised to reinstate her at the earliest possible time.

Edward Rainey, Mayor Rolph's secretary, represented the Mayor in the interest of numerous women's clubs that had requested him to look into the matter thoroughly. They wanted to know if one of the chemists or employees in one of the other departments could not be let out so as to provide the funds to pay the women's health inspector; but after a careful canvass by the board it was shown that the chemists were already doing the work of three men, and that none of the other employees could be dispensed with.

## ANTI-JAP LEAGUE PROTESTS.

Whereas, The Board of Health has removed, for the purpose of curtailing expenses, the female industrial inspector, leaving without health supervision 40,000 women employed in the factories of San Francisco, and

Whereas, Without such supervision, no assurance of adequate sanitation, clean air, light and healthful surroundings can be given, exposing not only the working women to unnecessary dangers but also jeopardizing the health of the consumers of their products; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Anti-Jap Laundry League, representing 3000 citizens, the majority of whom are women, vigorously protests against the abolition, even for a limited time, of this important position, believing that if economy is necessary it could be effected in a manner far less detrimental to the interests of the city and of humanity generally than the unnecessary exposure of thousands of working women to serious danger and discomfort; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Board of Health, the Board of Supervisors, and the local press.

Secretary John I. Nolan of the Labor Council and Business Agent Frank C. MacDonald of the Building Trades Council are visiting several labor unions every night and are securing funds for the defense of O. A. Tveitmo and E. A. Clancy, on trial at Indianapolis.

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